

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 1, 1906

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-seventh semi-annual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday, October 5, 1906, at 10 a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested.

JOSEPH F. SMITH.

JOHN R. WINDER.

ANTHONY H. LUND.

First Presidency Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

NINTH EAST STREET FOLKS!

A proposition is before the property-owners on Ninth East street to macadamize that thoroughfare from South Temple street south to the city limits. It is to cost the property-owners between South Temple and Fourth South streets, after the city has paid its part of the expense, four and a quarter dollars for each linear front foot. There are to be two strips of that kind of paving, each twenty-four feet wide and nine inches thick, with a twenty-four foot park, the sides of the street to be guttered and curbed with cement. From Fourth South to Tenth South streets the same kind of guttering and curbing, and macadam forty-two feet wide and nine inches thick, to cost the property-owners, after the city's part is paid, two and a half dollars for each linear front foot. From Tenth South to Eleventh South streets, guttering, curbing, and macadamizing forty-two feet wide and nine inches thick, property-owners to pay three dollars per linear front foot, and the same work from Eleventh South street to city limits but the macadam to be twenty-one feet wide and nine inches thick, to cost the property-owners three dollars per linear front foot.

This is all advertised in a paper that many of the people along that street never see, or read if they happen to see it, so we state the matter in plain terms as they appear in a notice recently served on some of the property-owners direct. The residents on the street south from Fourth South street state that a nine-inch macadam would be useless for the purpose designed because of the softness of the subsoil, and that a much thicker stratum of macadam would be necessary. And many others along the line declare their inability to pay the amounts demanded, in view of the higher rate of general taxation this year, and of sewerage and other improvements which are very expensive. Some of the people, however, would doubtless like to have the street macadamized, particularly those who use that thoroughfare for automobiles, buggies, and other vehicles.

For general information we will state that protests against this project, to be of any avail, must be made in writing and sent to the City Recorder on or before next Monday, Oct. 8. This looks like crowding things unreasonably, as the notice just received by people on that street is dated April 17, 1906. Why was the notice withheld from the property-owners nearly six months from the time when the City Council ordered the improvement? There is but one week in which protestors or objectors are given an opportunity to arrange for a presentation of their side of the question. And, we are informed, there are some who have not, to date, received any intimation concerning this proposed levy.

We leave those who are financially concerned in this matter to choose their own course in relation to it. The only course we offer is, that it looks like taking snap judgment on the property-owners along Ninth East street, a number of whom are not in the city, to delay these notices until almost "the eleventh hour." They ought to have been sent months ago to give the people the opportunity which the law contemplates to express their wishes pro or con.

We suggest to the members of the City Council who do not wish to be arbitrary, that before action is definitely taken on this proposition, an extension of time be given and care taken that every person to be financially affected by it shall be duly notified and be able to object if he or she shall so desire. Improvements on our streets are all right in and of themselves, but those who have to pay for them should be informed and given the liberty to object which the law allows.

TAFT IN CUBA.

The resignation of Palma as president of the Cuban republic and the failure of the island congress to fill the vacancy made it obligatory upon Secretary Taft to assume temporary control of the government and direct affairs until a new election can be held and the will of the people ascertained. But the anti-expansionists in this country need not feel alarmed on that account. Secretary Taft's action does not mean annexation. It only means that order will be maintained while the Cubans get ready for a new election, and that there will be fair play.

Palma has been a good president. The twenty years previous to the last revolution he had lived in the United States. He was a citizen of this country. He was educated here and thoroughly imbued with American ideas.

He understood American sentiment and could place the true value upon the part this country took in the establishment of a Cuba libre. The preference of Palma to any of the old Cuban war-horses, for the office of president showed good sense, because he was, undoubtedly, better qualified to lead the first steps of the republic than a man with only military training would have been. He has filled the office well, as is evident from the prosperity the country has enjoyed. The nature of the opposition to him is not entirely clear, although it is charged that, lately, he has evinced dictatorial tendencies and not accorded his opponents fair treatment. There appears to be a thread of anti-Americanism in the so-called liberal agitation. The prevalence of such a sentiment would be a misfortune to the Cubans.

One of the silliest assertions made in this country regarding the Cuban situation is that the failure of the present government to maintain itself is due to the Platt amendment. That amendment will prove the salvation of the country at this time. If Cuba ever loses its independence, it will not be as a consequence of this agreement with the United States, but after the people have demonstrated their inability to maintain a government under which life is secure and property protected. There is no other condition under which annexation would be justified.

W. T. STEAD ON VAUDEVILLE.

William T. Stead has visited a London music hall, and taken the public into his confidence as to the impressions he enjoyed while there. The first impression, he says, "was one of intolerable boredom. For three and a half solid hours I sat, patiently listening to the most insufferable banality and imbecility that ever fell upon human ears." Then he became angry. "My second impression," he continues, "was one of wrathful indignation. It seemed intolerable that in Anno Domini 1906 the heirs of thousands of years of civilization and the product of thirty-five years of the education era, should relish this name-give. It was not the immorality that roused me so much as the imbecility. I did not feel that they were vicious so much as nakedly stupid and unshamable."

We do not know just what kind of variety show Mr. Stead witnessed, but it is certain that his criticism fits exactly some of the offerings in the amusement line for which Americans pay high prices. Stead jokes, the presentation of hideous characters, comedy suggestive of a lunatic asylum or a den of criminals, puerile songs and recitations, and now and then a bright, original and meritorious feature—such are the programs of many of our "shows." Well may Mr. Stead be impatient at the public that can enjoy such drivel, while claiming to be civilized. But he should remember that the houses that come under his critic have absolutely no other mission in the world than to extract coin from the people. What do they care for the quality of their presentations?

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

A contributor to the current number of Moody's Magazine discusses the question whether a financial crisis is impending, and while he does not presume to answer the question in the affirmative, the comparisons he draws between present industrial conditions and those prevalent at the time of former financial depressions, suggest that he believes that a crisis is at the door. "Many things," he says, "in our present situation cannot but be regarded seriously, and they induce the feeling that excesses will bear the inevitable fruit."

The writer argues that every financial depression is in a measure peculiar to itself and has its specific contributory causes, but that some are common to all. For this reason there are some preceding indications. These are:

"1. An increase in prices, first of special commodities, then, in a less degree, of commodities generally, and later of real estate, both improved and unimproved."
"2. Increased activity of established enterprises, and the formation of many new ones, especially of those which provide for increased production or improved methods, such as factories and furnaces, railways and ships, all requiring the change of circulating to fixed capital."
"3. An active demand for loans at a slightly higher rate of interest."
"4. The general employment of labor at increasing or well sustained wages."
"5. Increasing extravagance in private and public expenditure."
"6. The development of a mania for speculation, attended by discredited methods in business and the gullibility of many investors."
"7. A great expansion of discounts and loans, and a resulting rise in the rate of interest, also a material increase in wages, attended by frequent strikes and by difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of laborers to meet the demand."

These are said to be general indications of approaching "hard times." Many of them, to be sure, are indications of prosperity, but they are precursors of disaster, it is said, "in the case of overaction." The writer goes on to show what the present conditions are. He draws parallels between the disaster of 1871—the Chicago fire—and the calamity of this year in California. Railroad building figures are given, showing the enormous absorption of capital. "It is a fact," we are told, "that railway building reaches its maximum almost always a comparatively short time previous to the beginning of a period of depression." Then statistics are quoted to prove that record figures for labor, its employment and remuneration, are not suggestive of unlimited prosperity but of the culmination thereof. On this point the author says:

"In 1894 the percentage employed was 97.44, in 1895, percentage was 97.59, in 1896, percentage was 96.80, and in 1897, percentage employed was 92.66. Again the percentage employed in 1891 was 92.5, in 1892 it was 93.7 and in 1891 it was 92.5. Take Massachusetts in 1891, the percentage employed was 90.09, it was 98.35 in 1892 and 91.45 in 1893. No general comparison of the total number employed is readily available for New York, but the percentage of union wage earners idle in the first quarter of this year, compared with the corresponding period in previous years, is worth noting. For the first quarter of 1906 the percentage idle was 6.6 per cent, it was 8.7 per cent in 1905, 14.6 per cent in 1904, 5.3 per cent in 1903, 6.2 per cent in 1902, 11.3 in 1901, and 10.1 per cent in 1900. The percentage of unemployed in the year 1897 was 24.8.

The theory that the present cycle of prosperity began in 1898, and that, with a halt in 1903, it has continued until the present, is fortified by these figures."

The writer further considers the prevailing high prices and the cost of living, the foreign trade situation, and the money markets which he claims are being submitted to a terrible strain, conservatism being thrown to the winds and a debauching of speculation having set in. He also points out that building operations are carried on on a vast scale. During the year 1904 the capital invested in such operations in 26 cities amounted to \$375,000,000 and last year the amount was \$528,000,000. This year the amount will be, it is thought, from 30 to 40 per cent, greater than in 1905. Capital thus invested is "diced" and cannot be used to advantage in case a crisis should set in. Authority is quoted to show that even real estate experts view the situation with concern. "All periods of business prosperity," according to the Record and Guide, "pass through a certain cycle of which the culminating phase is real estate speculation; and it is apparent that the period of business prosperity which began in 1898 has now reached this final phase of its career."

We do not care to follow the argument in all its details. It would seem that, as long as there are no other indications of a depression than industrial activity and good wages, the danger cannot be near at hand. With regard to the indications as presented by railroad building, a more cheerful and logical view is presented by the Manufacturers' Record, according to which the railroad expansion noted is but a natural necessity created by our national growth. The Record says that "We have outgrown our railroads," and quotes figures to prove this. Between 1895 and 1904 the railroad mileage increased by 17 per cent, while the total ton mileage of freight traffic increased a little less than 100 per cent, and the passenger mileage increased 75 per cent. As for the future, it is calculated that in 1915 the population of the country will be 105,000,000 and that between now and 1926 "the gain in population will be but a little less than the total population of the country as at 1890." It is estimated that the 173,000,000 mile tons of freight traffic of 1904 "will probably have grown to between 300,000,000 and 350,000,000 mile tons ten years hence" as a minimum development, and that "if the railroads of the country are to measure up to the demands of the times these figures mean that on a most conservative basis there must be a gain of 50 per cent in the total railroad facilities ten years hence compared with today." The estimate of the late Edward Atkinson that during the next ten or fifteen years this country must average 10,000 miles of new track a year seems not unreasonable.

According to this railroad expansion is an indication of continued prosperity, not the opposite. The optimistic view of the immediate future has apparently the stronger foundation, but a word of warning is always timely, lest we forget that care is needed, to avoid disaster, no matter how bright the outlook may be.

Let Santo Domingo take warning.

The republic of Cuba has taken the sunset route.

For Cuba Taft's proclamation was the 15th Brumaire.

Mr. Hearst seems to stand for office more than for anything else.

Stensland appreciates a day of rest now as he never did before.

Winston Churchill's next novel will be political rather than historical.

It is very doubtful if Secretary Root could have played the part so well.

The ultimate possession of the Pearl of the Antilles is not yet determined.

Secretary Taft has proven to be the greatest revolutionist that was ever in Cuba.

When it comes to the test, Chicago as a windy city isn't in it with Mobile.

The American provisional government in Cuba may be four years and it may be forever.

When one contemplates the cost of living one is prompted to ask, is life worth living?

It is rather odd that the Holy Rollers have never taken up with the roller skating craze.

"A lawyer by the name of Marks" has been added to the number of Thaw's counsel.

There are two Scotchmen in town who do not say, "Thank God for the American party!"

To be weather man in the gulf states is about as dangerous as being a negro postmaster in a southern city.

Bishop McCabe wants to fight the Sultan. Why doesn't he get into communication with the Goldfield authorities?

The Dismal Swamp is to be made an attraction at the Jamestown exposition. Exposition side attractions too often are dismal affairs.

Hearst papers have much to say about and against Belmont and Jerome, but nothing about or against Murphy. What discretion!

The terrorists have begun plotting against the life of the czar. This makes him so poor a risk that no life insurance company will take him.

After all, the naval review at Oyster Bay may have been a warning to all that it would be dangerous to interfere with Uncle Sam in his Caribbean sea policy.

The people complain that the price of coal is too high. And the coal barons reply, "What are you going to do about it? Can nothing be done?"

A Kentuckian has secured a concession from the Turkish government to deal in Jordan water. What on earth does a Kentuckian want of Jordan or any other kind of water except fire water?

SUCKER BUSINESS.

New York Press.
The "sucker business" in Wall street is estimated to be worth over \$375,000,000 a year to the brokers and their clients. The "sucker business" is the amount of money lifted out of the pockets of the people. The brokers are not to blame. People do not have to be begged to speculate. They are born to gamble. The chief end of man is to get something for nothing, and that is why millions of our fellow citizens through out the land tie themselves to one another by the most intricate and squander their earnings tickling that wire. What astounding figures! The total value of wool produced in the United States is about \$61,000,000 annually, and the annual lamb clip in Wall street is \$375,000,000.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

Dundee Advertiser.
The sun has revealed an interesting scientific discovery which will delight the archaeologists of the entire country. At Castle park, Colchester, as elsewhere, the great heat of the last few weeks has considerably modified the structural firmness of the grass. But in one place the grass has stood parallel and transverse bands of grass which were much browner than the surrounding verdure. Closer examination showed that the brown bands formed the ground plan of a spacious Roman villa. The shallow soil over the ruined walls of the villa had been dried more thoroughly than the deeper soil on either side of them, and thus the sun had made a tracing of the villa for the edification of scientists.

COMING EXPOSITIONS.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.
The end of expositions is not yet in sight. From May to December of next year Jamestown is to celebrate its tercentenary on the water and shores of Hampton roads. The phenomenal success of the recent Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Oregon, has fired the ambition of people further north on the Pacific coast, and it is announced that in 1909 an Alaskan-Yukon-Pacific exposition is to be held at Seattle, in the state of Washington. Half a million dollars is to be contributed by the city, and the state legislature will be asked to appropriate \$1,000,000 more. This exposition will typify hustle and progress, while the one at Jamestown will be mainly reminiscent, although none the less interesting. What city or section will next come to the front with a big fair?

BULGARIANS LIVE LONG.

New Orleans Daily States.
A German statistician has made a careful investigation to discover in which countries the greatest age is attained. The German Empire, with 55,000,000 population, has but 78 subjects who are more than 100 years old. France, with fewer than 40,000,000, has 213 persons who have passed their hundred birthday. England has 146, Scotland 46, Denmark 2, Belgium 5, Sweden 10 and Norway, with 2,000,000 inhabitants, 23. Switzerland does not boast a single centenarian, but Spain, with about 18,000,000 population, has 410. The most amazing figures come from that troublesome and turbulent region known as the Balkan peninsula. Serbia has 573 persons who are more than 100 years old, Rumania 1,041, and Bulgaria 3,883. In other words, Bulgaria has a centenarian to every 100 inhabitants, and thus holds the international record for old people. In 1892 alone, it is said, died in Bulgaria 350 persons who had exceeded the century.

JUST FOR FUN.

A Wall From Indiana.
The American public may be able to get along without benzene of soda in pickles, but if these pure food people stop the manufacture of maple syrup from corboks they will cause a shortage of supply that may take the cake.—Indianapolis News.

Expert.

Borough President Coler defends his selection of an architect for the new public library in Brooklyn by stating that he took advice from the Chairman of the State Commission in Lunacy. An addition to our crazy architecture may therefore be expected.—Evening Post.

Patti's Sunny Philosophy.

If there is the tiniest speck of blue in the sky, and there nearly always is, I look for it, and that makes the whole heaven blue for me. I spend three hours daily in the open air, walking or driving in an open carriage, and I accustom myself to bear the extremes of summer and winter.—An Interview.

In Debtors' Heaven—"What do you understand by the promise that the first shall be last, in the hereafter?" "Why, it refers to the first of the month, I suppose. Gives a fellow four weeks more, you know."—Puck.

Foreigner—"Scientists agree that climate is changing all over the globe. Is there not fear that the American climate may change for the worse?" American (confidently)—"Oh, no, it couldn't."—New York Weekly.

"You don't realize that there are other considerations in life than money," said the censorious friend. "Yes, I do," answered Senator Sorghum. "But whenever I want any thing done I can't get the other fellow to realize it."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Highmuss—"You ought to have heard the sermon at our church last Sunday. It was on Beelzebub." Mrs. Sudden-Klymer—"Ah, yes, he's an interesting character. By the way—for I seem to have forgotten for the moment—what does the 'L' stand for?"—Chicago Tribune.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

McClure's for October is full of vigorous articles and beautiful fiction. First of all comes Lincoln Steffens' study of the juvenile court of Denver, Burton J. Hendrick continues his history of Life-insurance in "The Raid on the Surplus." George K. Turner tells how Galveston has cut down her city expenditures, cleaned and lighted her streets, and controlled disease and vice under a form of city government—a political experiment which every citizen of America ought to study. C. P. Connolly, in the third chapter of "The Story of Montana," relates the story of Wildsides' exposure of Clark's bribery of the Montana legislature—a narrative of exciting incident and splendid movement. The fiction covers a wide range of subject and treatment. James H. Lincoln, in "The Rights of the Poor," tells a story of an essentially American tragedy. Percival Gibbon contributes another of his South African tales of adventure and romance. James Lincoln, in "The Rights of the Poor," tells a story of an essentially American tragedy. Percival Gibbon contributes another of his South African tales of adventure and romance. James Lincoln, in "The Rights of the Poor," tells a story of an essentially American tragedy. Percival Gibbon contributes another of his South African tales of adventure and romance.



New Fall Goods!

Every Day We Receive New Goods From the East—Latest Styles and Newest Fabrics. Now is the time to made your selection.

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Three-quarter length coats, all black from \$16.50 to \$90.00

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OUTING FLANNELS—All styles, light and dark colors, suitable for night dresses, underwear and children's dresses, price \$1.30, 10c and 12½c

EDEN FLANNELS—Very choice line particularly adapted for children's wear, in neat and pretty checks and stripes, light colors, price 10c to 16 2½c

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GLACE KID GLOVES—12 button length, in black, white, browns, navys, greens, modes and grays at, per pair \$3.00

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Wednesday and Thursday, Matinee Wednesday.
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